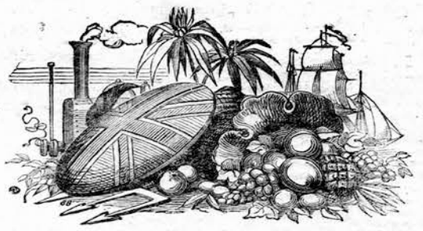
THE Bombay Gazette



AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,549. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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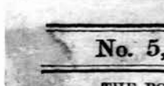
OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and will not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5. Children under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

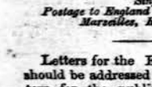
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 13th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

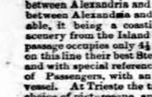
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th April, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship OTTAWA, (1,200 Tons and 250 H. P.,) Captain W. C. AGGUS, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 11th.

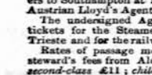
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th April 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

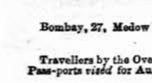
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUFFON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th April, at 10 A.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

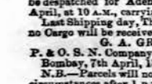


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 130 H. P. GEORGE BEITS Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—No cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain WILLIAM CLAYTON, to the Malabar Coast on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudasheswghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta *via* Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

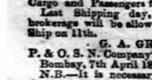
THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LOWJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavekhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively an efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 12 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASSER NUSSERVANJEE & Co. Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

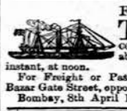
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 8th April 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES STEVENS BUDGETT, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Kamptee.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank convened under the 5th Clause of the Second Supplement to the Deed of Settlement, will be held at the Banking House of the Company, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive the accounts of the past year with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. William Trevor Roper, and Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Victoria Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, and a Cause Collom *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, OWNERS, AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Auction Sale at Madras on 15th April, on account and risk of those concerned.—The wrought iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 tons register, with 350 horse power engines, as she lays stranded in seven feet water near Madras. Also on the beach, lower and top masts and yards, wire-rope rigging, chains, Anchors and Saundries.

OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

BENEFIT OF L. F. PALIN,

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th, 1863.

HERR PALIN in appealing to the Public for support upon this occasion begs respectfully to state that a choice and carefully selected Programme will be presented, introducing many Novelties and several old favourites, which he feels assured will delight and entertain all who may honour him with their patronage.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS LUCY LONG,
Who will appear in Characteristic Costume and execute a

GRAND FANCY DANCE.

Also for this night only and by particular desire, will be repeated

We're a Band of Brothers—Hurrah ! Hurrah ! Hurrah.

First Night of the GRAND AFRICAN JUBILEE, entitled —OLD BOB RIDLEY, by Dave Carson, And the whole strength of the Company, who will appear introducing a GRAND DANCING NEGRO FESTIVAL to the popular tune of Dixey's Land, Portraying faithfully the sports and pastime of the Coloured-men's life in the Southern States of America. HERR PALIN will perform a Grand Fantasia Brilliante on airs from Sonnambula, arranged for the Flute and Piano.

PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

Operatic Selection	S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, joy, joy to day	Minstrels.
Poor Dog Tray	H. C. Campbell.
Katy Dean	Jno. Carson.
Old Folks at home	T. P. Brower.
I'll throw myself away	Dave Carson.
Massa's in the Cold Cold Ground	J. O. Pierce.
Hum Jais Charlestowna	Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Thy Voice is near, *Ballad*	H. C. Campbell.
Lecture on Woman's Rights	Dave Carson.
Grand Fantasia for Flute and piano (from Sonnambula)	L. F. Palin.
Song, original. Written and sung by	J. O. Pierce.
Lucy Long in Character (Dance and Chorus)	Miss Primrose and Minstrels.
Solo Rock Harmonican	J. O. Pierce.
WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS—Messrs. Palin, Pierce, Carson, Campbell and Brower.	

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the GRAND NEGRO FESTIVAL of

Old Rob Ridley and his Merry Family.

Characters by all the Members of the Company.

MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, Benefit of J. O Pierce and last appearance of the MINSTRELS.

Mr. L. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

CARDS OF ADMISSION :

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 5 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishments, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pie-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaico, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs. 6
Raisins, Do. a box	,, 6
Rahat Locoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	,, 6

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

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PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

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April 2nd 1863.

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The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

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Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

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The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

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The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
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" 3 months' sight	Is.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	Is.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	Is.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland } On Ireland }	Is.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	Is.	11d.

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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

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1. On Fixing, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

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Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

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No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*first a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

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H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

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SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
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" " " 3	do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand ...Is. 11¾d.		do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ⅜ cent ⅜ ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on which no interest is allowed thereon at 2 per cent 'below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	Is.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.		"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland &c.	Is.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	Is.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 14day's sight... }	Is.	11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	9 per cent.
On other Securities	10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto at 4	ditto.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto.	2s.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On demand		Is. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto 4	ditto.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto 3	ditto.	2s.	do.
Ditto 2	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On demand		Is. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto 4	ditto.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto 3	ditto.	2s.	do.
Ditto 2	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On demand		Is. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	Is. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto 4	ditto.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto 3	ditto.	2s.	do.
Ditto 2	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1	ditto.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On demand		Is. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 8	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Cochin April 3.
	Jhelum, Castle (s).	Main	Goa April 5.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat April 7.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 8	Gallant Nell	Bewes	Kurrachee.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Cochin &c. Mr. A. Campbell and two Ladies; Honorable Dencrent and Lady; Mr. Cassels and Lady; Mr. J. Bailie; Mr. R. Wallace; Ensign F. A. Witherad; Mr. and Mrs. Vinay; Mr. J. V. Vinay; Messrs. A. and E. Vinay; Mr. J. Biedermann; Mr. C. Schlunt; Mr. G. A. Robertson; Miss M. De Faria; Miss M. De Ga; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. B. Tucker Mr. and Mrs. *Duff*; Lieut. G. M. Lyons, a gentleman and seventy natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Goa.—Mr. A. C. Gumpert; Mr. A. Morrison; Mr. W. Cooper; Mr. Pringle; Mr. P. D. Peeble; Mr. *N. L. Fulcher* and Mr. Dameres.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. Dalrell; Mr. W. Turner; Mr. G. Paterson, and one hundred, and sixty-seven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Margaret Family*, for Calcutta.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sowchund Golabchund and Co.; 100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt., Maneck Pandoorng; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha. *Pride of the Ocean.*—1,524 pieces E. Teeth, 66 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.; Loose Moye Teeth, 11 cwt. 12 lbs.; 1 package Tortoiseshells, 75 lbs., Bhimjee Pursotum; 19 cases Sundries, Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 6 cases Old Wearing Apparels and Effects, Robert Frith and Co.; 2 cases Chlorinstores, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co. *Prince Consort.*—28 casks Gingilly Oil, 120 cwt. 1 qr, 16 lbs., Cooverjee Jeatha and Co.; 50 casks Cocoanuts Oil, 122¾ cwt., Visunjee Nursy; 334 bags Rapeseed, 501 cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.; 258 bags Surseeseed, 387 cwt., Sonnerdass Mooljee and Co.; 14 casks Gingilly Oil, 59 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., Lilladhur Luckumsy.

For Liverpool.

James Russell.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tickumjee Veljee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dhurumdass Pursotum; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 111 bales Cotton, 388¼ cwt., Varudoondoo Poonjy and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Hurgovundass Pranjeevun.

Tudor.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 51 bales Hemp, 178½ cwt., Jumnadass Vizlali; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Sakurchund.

Dunsinane.—500 bales Cotton, 1,200 cwt., Huridass Samdass; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Pragjee Cullianjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Samjee Somdass; 760 bales Wool, 2,250 cwt. Jeevun Jaeta.

Cumbay.—½ bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Nurotumdass Hurgovundass.

Wasp.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Ocean Empress.—677 bundles Gali, 338½ cwt., Jugmohundass Savudass; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 34 bags Saltpetre, 51 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 411 bags Linseed, 616½ cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.; 291 bales Wool, 603 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Black Eagle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Victoria.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Nursy Gopaljee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Arundel.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Megjee Landuo.

Tiger.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Narronjee Goolallchund.

Belooches.—42 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt. Narronjee Sewjee; 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeephoy.

Herald.—44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., V. Mudun.

Frenchman.—800 bundles Coir Yarn. 75 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 550 bags Linseed, 275 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Hirjee Arut

Lillies.—1,371 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Muncherea Cursetjee; 437 bales Cotton, 1,529½ cwt., Bhugwandass Gungaram.

Earl of Dalhousie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 975 bundles Gali, 487½ cwt., Jewraz Ruttony.

Hasteleck.—97 bags Linseed, 145½ cwt.;

worthless for the end desired. A Census cannot be taken under it, because there is not the least mention in any clause of the Bill, of the objects to be attained or of the information required; and without this being stated either in clauses of the Bill, or as a schedule or schedules appended to it; any attempt to obtain the requisite information otherwise would be illegal. This was not the opinion certainly of the promoter or promoters of the Bill that has been passed; for in Clause III. occurs the phrase,—"a blank schedule or return, of such form, and containing such particulars, as *Government may approve* &c.," clearly implying a belief that Government approval of forms is quite sufficient authority without the necessity of legal sanction. We do not pretend to discuss legal points with our legislators, but surely a little reflection and common sense might have shown them the absurdity of supposing that "pains and penalties" could legally attach to persons for non-compliance with the requirements of forms, the contents of which had never obtained legal sanction! No doubt the blunder we have pointed out can be corrected by passing a Supplementary Bill to contain clauses defining the points necessary to be set forth in the schedule—or legislative sanction may still be given to a schedule specially prepared containing all that is necessary for obtaining a Census that will have value, but surely the fact of any supplementary enactment on such a simple business being necessary, shows a carelessness and irregularity in the preparation of the Bills brought before the Legislative Council, which reflects anything but credit on the business abilities of the officials concerned.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S Annual Report for 1862, of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India has just been published. It is a practical and business-like statement of much work done in the arrangement and cultivation of the new Gardens; of a large property, hitherto severed into fragments and separated by intervening properties, consolidated and compacted into a comfortable estate of about a hundred and sixty thousand square yards; and of an extensive distribution throughout the Presidency, of Europe seeds, and to foreign countries, of Indian plants, for which plants of those countries are expected in exchange.

The establishment of the Society is well organized and in good working order. Some idea of the amount of work done in the year under report may be formed by any one who compares the present state of the Gardens at the Mount with the condition of things described in the 32nd paragraph of the Report:—

"Although before removal (from Sewree) I had arranged all the trees, shrubs, and large creepers according to their natural orders, and the showy annuals and perennials according to their colours, they were put down on the Mount in the greatest confusion—and the whole monsoon to the end of July was lost in re-arranging the plants: and it was not until the 27th of that month, when I went to reside on the premises, that the gardens were fairly begun."

Before the 19th of November, the roads were all laid out, and the Gardens were opened by Lady Frere. Dr. Birdwood finds it necessary now to wait until he sees the effect of "a normal monsoon at the Mount." He observes in para 36th:—

"Notwithstanding this forced delay, and that the Garden for nine months more can be little else than a promenade, I trust the establishment of a general and an exotic nursery with which those at Sewree cannot be for a moment compared, and the propagation of plants with such success, that notwithstanding all the losses on transfer, and the enormous consumption on the Mount, sales are now to be fully resumed, and never have been completely interrupted,—I trust that these results will be deemed good work for one year."

The negotiations conducted with the view of compacting and consolidating the separated parts of the Society's property into an unbroken estate were protracted and required much attention. They have been successfully concluded and a fine estate of about a hundred and sixty thousand square yards has thus been established for the Society. Dr. Birdwood's services in this connection have been invaluable, and the Society is under great obligations to him.

There has been an extensive distribution of Europe seeds, both flower and vegetable, sold "without any view to profit;" and a gratuitous one of Indian plants, for scientific and public purposes. The Report states in para 10:—

"It will be observed that the receipts for Europe seeds for last year are Rs. 3,071-6-9, against Rs. 229-15 the previous year. This striking increase is owing to the reduction of the price of Europe seeds from the exorbitant rates we previously charged, to the rates the Society allowed me to sell at last year. Thus peas we before charged Rs. 2 a pound for, we now sell at from 4 annas to one rupee a pound. The increased income under this head, therefore, does not represent any increase of profits—it represents only increased usefulness. The profits indeed have diminished, the rates being barely sufficient to cover the costs and the discount of 25 per cent. to members."

The increase in the receipts by the sale of Europe seeds was fifteen-fold: the increase in the quantity sold was at least thirty-fold. Dr. Birdwood expresses the hope that in two years the "Society will supply all Western India between the Nizam's Dominion and the Punjab."

Dr. Birdwood's "hints for the management of the Garden are thoroughly practical. He has had considerable experience in the matter, sufficient to serve him as a guide for the future. He observes in para 42:—

For the mere mechanical working of this establishment it is necessary that the superintendent, to properly discharge the full duties of the Society, should be a man of science. It is my opinion also, that the garden manager or karbharee should be a native, but another person might perhaps prefer a good English gardener. It would be best to have both a native for the general management and an Englishman for gardening. The whole fight, however, is the constant, watchful presence of some one to whom the care of the garden is one of strong love and who will never *rest* contented when even all is *at* the best. Holidays must never be recognised as a right, and men constantly sick must be dismissed. It is no use increasing the establishment, for it then becomes a lazy, self-important mob. All this may appear harsh, but I record it under the sense of duty. The Society has received nearly £20,000 worth of land from Government, besides the annual grant for the establishment, and free water from the municipality, and there must be no trifling with this trust. The garden can never be maintained except by constant, persevering and laborious care; and with due care with its opportunity of position, in the focus of the trade of Southern Asia, Australia, and the Caffre Coast, it must serve science as well as be "a thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever" to people of Bombay.

In carrying out the important scheme of transferring the Society's Gardens, under a new name from Sewree to the Mount: in raising the funds for the erection of the Victoria Museum; and in bringing the Museum and Gardens together, not by the incorporation of the two Societies, but by such a juxtaposition as gives them the appearance of being one grand Institution. Dr. Birdwood's energy and enthusiasm have accomplished a noble work. The Museum and the Gardens are now in rapid course of construction; and in another year the united Institutions will be the chief attraction of our city.

While on this subject, we may observe that a Government Notification has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* March 25th, (which will be found in another part of our paper) appointing the Agricultural Exhibition, the subject of which we recently noticed, to be held at Calcutta in January 1864. We hope something of a similar character will speedily be attempted in Bombay.

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM GREY having returned to India, and been re-appointed to a Seat in the Council of the Governor-General of India, took the Oaths and his Seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council under the usual Salute on the 30th ultimo.

THE formal opening of the Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline by His Excellency the Governor is now authoritatively announced to take place on Tuesday the twenty-first of this month. The naming of an earlier day was premature and a mistake.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WE have been favoured with the following private Telegram from England:—

LONDON, 15*th March*.

Cotton active and dearer.
Dhollera sixteen pence and half penny.
Manchester market improved.
Wool quiet.
Seeds quiet.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 7*th April*, 10 P.M.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 7*th April*, 3 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for China.

GALLE, 8*th April*, 8 A.M.

Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, 8*th April*, 5-20 P.M.

Steamer *Golden*, sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

8th April, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, eighteen and a half prem.
Fives, eight and a half premium.
Fours, one discount
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Interest on loans, ten per cent.
Money market, light,
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight annas fourteen.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle rupees seven annas twelve.
Market dull.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf per steamer *Severn*, will be closed to-day at five o'clock P.M.

WE hear, that it is in contemplation of the Judges of the High Court to hold every year an examination for the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

WE hear that the situation of the second Assistant Registrar of the High Court appellate side, has been ordered to be abolished.

HERR PALIN of the San Francisco Minstrels takes his benefit this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when a choice and carefully selected Programme will be presented, in which, we observe, several novelties hitherto unwitnessed in Bombay.

THE steamer *Mary Grant* which arrived at Colombo, on the 2nd instant, has taken the disabled *Indore* in tow for Bombay, and may shortly be expected. The *John Bright* was to have sailed on Sunday last for Colombo for the purpose of taking on the cargo of the *Indore* to China, but now awaits her arrival in Bombay when her cargo will be transferred to the *John Bright*.

THE Hon'ble W. E. Frere gave a sumptuous feast to the inmates of the Sailors' Home, and of the Pensioners' Home, and to the beneficiaries of the various Protestant charitable schools in the city, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Frere.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Brigadier T. Tapp, C.B.; R. West, Esq., C. S.; R. H. Pinhey, Esq., C. S.; W. F. Stearns, Esq.; Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; and Cowasjee Manackjee, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

The Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell will read a paper entitled "Specimens of Marathi Poetry, Translated" at this day's meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

THE HONORABLE JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT was honoured with the company of Lady Frere and of His Excellency the Governor at an evening party at his country house near Tardeo on Tuesday, where a large assemblage attended by invitation to meet them. Mr. Juggonath had procured the attendance of the San Francisco Minstrels and of a native Athlete, who respectively went through performances that were much applauded. The elegantly laid out grounds surrounding Mr. Juggonath's house were brilliantly illuminated, and at a late period of the evening there was a very grand display of fire-works, which had a striking effect. Upon the whole, Mr. Juggonath's party was a great success, and seemed to be well appreciated not only by his chief guests, but by the numerous party, European and Native, who shared in his hospitality, and who all remained with him till after one o'clock yesterday morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
GOA.—Hot wind, light from West.
GALLE.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 81.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine, wind S.S.E. Ther. 84. Bar. 30.02
PUMBEN.—Fine, light southerly wind. Ther. 88.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th March 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 63,914.

Amount	Rs.	33,495	10 9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	65,305	9 7
Total...	Rs.	98,801	4 4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 49,470.

Amount	Rs.	26,520.	9 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	46,010	8 1
Total...	Rs.	73,531	1 7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 2nd April 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	4,560,047
Other Deposits	,,	13,574,083
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	501,050
Rest	,,	662,889
Rupees...		24,523,069

Assets

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		2,109,032
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	547,122
Bills discounted	,,	6,571,573
Dead Stock	,,	488,608
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	4,076,661
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	,,	560,047
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	10,164,024
Rupees...		24,523,069

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	527,497
A decrease in other Deposits of	893,985
An increase in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	1,297
An increase in the Rest of	23,121
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	47,040
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	125,237
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	1,371,124
A decrease in Dead Stock of	81
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of	19,680
A decrease in Government Reserve	527,497
An Increase in cash and currency notes of	693,095

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BUGGY.—An Inquest was held yesterday at Hormusjee Lane, Fort, touching the death of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Temooljee aged about fifty years. The full facts of the accident will appear from the following depositions taken before the Coroner, Dr. Reid.

Jamsetjee Hormusjee deposed.—I am a butler in the service of one Nusserwanjee Hormusjee and reside in the Fort. Last night at about ten o'clock I was going from the Fort to Khetwady with another butler named Jamsetjee Rustomjee. We had gone from the Bazar Gate about half the road towards the market, when I observed the deceased, whom I had not known before, walking towards the Fort, on the left side of the road at about fifteen paces from us. Immediately afterwards I saw a buggy being driven very fast-galloping. The deceased was knocked down. The buggy was driven by a man named Sheik Muddar Sheik Mohideen (who was brought before the Coroner) who was alone in the buggy. He did not call out. I did not hear him. I should have heard him had he done so. There was a lamp in the buggy; and there was also moonlight. On the deceased being knocked down the buggywalla drove on towards the Fort. I called out, "sepoy, stop the buggy." A sowar (the man now produced) Naique Muccoond Suntoo, followed the buggy and stopped the horse. The man here present was arrested in my presence. He is the man who drove the buggy. I believe the deceased must have been struck by the shaft of the buggy and knocked down. I am quite sure there was no one else in buggy, but the buggywalla here present.

Jamsetjee Rustomjee corroborated the testimony of the above witness.

Muccoond Suntoo stated,—I am a Naique in the Mounted Police. At about ten o'clock last night I heard a cry of "sepoy, sepoy, a man has fallen, catch the horse." I was then riding on the esplanade road near the Dhobee Walking place, I saw a buggy being driven towards the Fort. I pursued it and stopped it in a few minutes after I had heard the alarm raised. The man here present was in the buggy, Shaik Muddar. The two Parsees, here present came up on buggywalla being seized. I then went with the two Parsees, and found the deceased lying bleeding and apparently dead. I put him in the buggy and drove to the Constable, and on finding that the deceased was dead I took to his house in this lane and kept the buggywalla in custody.

Dr. Hyslop stated,—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and reside at Breach Candy. I have examined the body before the Inquest, together with Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, Graduate of the Grand Medical College. The deceased was an elderly man. There was a bruise over the right eye and blood coming from the right ear. On opening the head I found a fracture of the skull on the right side which extended into the orbit. The fracture was the cause of the death; and might have been caused by a blow, or by the deceased having fallen violently on his head.

VERDICT,—"The deceased died of a fracture of the skull, caused by having been knocked down by a buggy, which was being driven at the time by Sheik Muddar Sheik Mohideen, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life."

The buggywalla is in custody and awaits his trial before the Magistrate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, assembled in the Durbar Room, Town Hall at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Present.—His Excellency, Sir Bartle Frere, presiding; the Hon'ble W. E. Frere; the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity; the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson; the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram; the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy; the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson; and the Hon'ble H. M. Scott; Raymond West, Esq.; the Under Secretary to Government and Venayeckrow Wassodew, Esq., the Oriental Translator to Government, were in attendance.

His Excellency opened the business of the day. The first thing for the consideration of the Council, would be, he said, the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the management of the Vehar Water Works. Some few verbal amendments in Section VI., having been made in the Bill, it was then read a second time and passed.

The President then addressed the Council and said as there was now no more business before it, he proposed with the sanction of the Honorable Members to adjourn it *sine die*. His Excellency could not bring the present sitting of the Council to a close without thanking the non-official members for the very great zeal and interest with which they had discharged the somewhat onerous duties which had devolved upon them. It would be, he was sure, a source of regret to every one, as it was to himself, that this was probably the last occasion on which they should enjoy the assistance of the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram at their meetings, and he hoped that the Hon'ble Gentleman would carry, with him to England, some portion at least, of the interest he had always manifested in the affairs of Bombay. For that interest and that of the non-official members generally, the highest acknowledgments were due, and the way in which they had discharged the duties which had devolved upon them, fully vindicated the wisdom of the Legislature, in placing non-official members in the Council.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—8TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Bryant, seaman of the British ship *Lillias*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the aforesaid ship.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge but stated that the Captain had promised him his discharge on leaving Liverpool, when he should arrive in Bombay. He had tried every means to get his discharge but had been sent to the House of Correction for fourteen days, where his head had been shaven. He was still unwilling to return to his duty, all he required was his discharge.

W. F. Bell, the Master of the ship *Lillias* proved the case against the prisoner, and had, it appeared used some forbearance before bringing the case forward.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to one calendar month's imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

The Captain said, on leaving the Court he would gladly pay the prisoner up and have done with him, if His Worship would permit.

DITTO.—Charles Frederick Goddard, Steward on board the ship *Castillion*, was charged with a similar offence.

Captain Charles Welbourne, the Master of the vessel deposed, that about half-past five o'clock on Monday morning when he returned from shore, he found the prisoner in a beastly state of intoxication in bed. Prosecutor told him to get up and get his tea ready, when he replied, "I am a gentleman, treat me as a gentleman, and I'll treat you as such." Witness then called the chief officer down to the cabin and took the prisoner out of his berth and when he left go of him, he fell on the cabin floor and used very insulting language. The chief officer was then told to put him on deck which he did, and he was unable at that time to walk without taking hold of the rails. On Friday morning he was sent for to return to his duty when he refused. The Captain added that the prisoner's was a very uncommon case of refusal of duty, which generally sprung from different treatment to that he had received. He had in reality been treated as a gentleman throughout the voyage, and whenever the prosecutor had taken a glass of beer or wine, he had invited his Steward to join him.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he had been subjected to ill-usage on board and that was the reason of his refusing to do any more duty.

The Magistrate said that this appeared to be a case of great ingratitude, and the refusal to do his duty was quite unjustifiable. He should therefore sentence him to two weeks imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

BREACH OF SHIP PASSENGER REGULATION ACT.—This case which was postponed on Tuesday for the evidence of Mr. Tucker, the pilot, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Venayeck Pleader appeared for the Nacoda of the vessel, *Abdool Cauder Ali*.

Mr. T. Jervis, the Inspector of passenger vessels, and Acting Deputy Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, attended to prosecute.

Robert Tucker deposed, that he was a Pilot, and had been in pilot charge of the brig *Dadloy* on the 24th ultimo. He knew the last witness who had counted the passengers, as the Inspectors generally do, and he had received the port clearance from him. He said, "Tucker, here is the port clearance, passengers all right" or something of that sort. Witness knew the regulations well as to the number of passengers allowed such vessels. The vessel was not then reported ready for sea. Many things might detain a vessel and the Nacoda had not then come on board. Many other people came on board after the Inspector left, but witness did not know if they were passengers or not, and many were driven away. The port clearance was sent to the Inspector's house on Sunday morning. The Nacoda came with some friends after and said he could not proceed to sea as he had no carpenters. Witness said, he must anchor the ship then, and the fees must be paid for the delay.

Mr. Jervis stated, that he had witnesses to call to prove that the defendant had taken the three passengers clandestinely on board.

The Magistrate thanked the Pilot Mr. Tucker for the very clear manner in which he had given his evidence, which satisfied him, he said that the ship was not on her voyage, and consequently did not come within the meaning of the Act. When she commenced her voyage, she had then her proper number of passengers. Then she anchored, and according to the evidence she was not then on her voyage as there was no proof of the clandestine shipment of the three extra passengers, he should therefore dismiss the case.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Shaik Muddar bin Shaik Moideen a buggy-driver, aged 21 years, was placed at the bar, charged with manslaughter, under Sec. 279 of the Penal Code.

It appears that the deceased one Jamsetjee Tamuljee was knocked down by the defendant's buggy at Hormusjee Lane, in the Fort, which was being driven by him at the time, in a manner so rash and negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.

The Magistrate said that as the prisoner's case could not be investigated immediately, he would accept good bail for his appearance to answer the charge. Prisoner was then remanded for bail.

NOTIFICATION OF BENGAL GOVERNMENT FOR AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA IN JANUARY 1864.

AN Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Calcutta in January 1864, under the direction of the Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed a Provisional Committee of Management to arrange preliminaries and to communicate with intending Exhibitors:—

A. GROTE, Esq., *President of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.*

Brigadier-General Showers, C.B.; C. F. Montresor, Esq.; C. P. Hobhouse, Esq.; J. A. Crawford, Esq.; The Hon'ble A. Eden; Lieutenant Col. H. C. James; T. Anderson, Esq., M.D.; J. Sepoy, Esq.; W. Haworth, Esq.; Douglas Stewart, Esq.; S. P. Griffiths, Esq.; Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore; Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose; and Moulvie Abdul Luteef.

Mr. J. A. Crawford will act as Honorary Secretary.

The object of the Exhibition is to bring together for show, competition and eventual sale, cattle and other live stock, agricultural implements and machinery, and articles of Indian agricultural produce.

The Exhibition will be arranged in three Departments:—

I. Cattle and Poultry.
II. Agricultural implements.
III. Produce.

The first Department will include (1) Bulls, Cows Bullocks and Buffaloes; (2) Horses and Ponies; (3) Sheep and Goats; (4) Pigs; (5) Fowls, Guinea Fowls, &c.; (6) Turkeys; (7) Geese and Ducks; (8) Pigeons; and (9) Rabbits.

The second Department will include (1) Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, &c.; (2) Threshing Machines; (3) Saw Mills; (4) Flour Mills; (5) Sugar Mills; (6) Oil Mills; (7) Bonedust Mills; (8) Pumps for irrigation; (9) Cotton cleaning Machines, and (10) other implements.

The third Department will include (1) Gram, Pulse and Tubers; (2) Fibres; (3) Cotton; (4) Raw Silk (5) Drugs and Dyes; (6) Oil Seeds; (7) Indigo; (8 Tobacco; (9) Tea and Coffee; (10) Timber, and (11 other produce.

The Exhibition will be held on the grounds adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's House at Belvidere, 35 acres in extent. It will commence on Monday, the 18th January 1864, and end on Saturday, the 23rd idem. On the last day there will be a show of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, and the Prizes will be publicly distributed.

A List of the Prizes to be awarded for the best specimens of every kind exhibited will be published hereafter.

Judges will be appointed for each Department, and the Prizes will be adjudged on the first day.

To provide means towards defraying the necessary expenses of the Exhibition, a charge will be made on the admission of Visitors. The terms of charge will be duly published.

No charge will be made for the admission of live stock and articles intended for exhibition.

All produce and implements for show must arrive in Calcutta and be sent to the Exhibition on or before the 31st December 1863, and live stock on or before the 14th January 1864.

The Committee will take charge of and feed all live stock from the date of its arrival at the Exhibition Yard till the end of the Exhibition.

All live stock and articles exhibited and intended for sale must have their price attached to them.

The principal object in giving Prizes for cattle and other live stock is to promote improvement in breed: and the Judges in making their award will decide according to that view.

Local Committees will be formed at the principal Stations in the interior.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements in Europe will be invited to send for exhibition specimens of such implements suited to India.

It is intended, if this Exhibition meet with public support, to repeat it annually, either at Calcutta or elsewhere in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It is hoped that by this means the quality of agricultural produce in Bengal will be gradually improved, and that the attention of Native Zemindars and others interested in land will be drawn to the importance of promoting practical agriculture in a large scale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. EDEN,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Motions will be heard by a full Court, to-morrow, the 9th instant in the following causes:—

1 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Shamrao Ramchunder.
2 Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners.
3 Muncherjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxamonjee.
4 Lukhmidass Damjee *vs.* The same.
5 Runsordass Bhogeelal *vs.* Kessrising Mohunlall.
6 Samuel Corp *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee.
7 Doe demise of Eswadabaee *vs.* Roe afterwards Virobaee.
8 Runsord Narrayenjee *vs.* Dulsookroy Ramlall.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 8th April 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Seventeenth Day, Wednesday, 8th April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the defendants in the Khoja Jamatkhana case were again placed at the bar, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed.

Fazul Golam Hussein deposed, that he was a Settia of the Khoja community. The Jamatkhana is the common property of all Khojas, and all have right to use it for purposes of funeral ceremonies. He recollected a judgment passed by Sir E. Perry in an equity suit. Previous to that there was a splint in the caste, and a new Jamatkhana had been opened, which was used for a short time. In consequence of the disagreement an information was filed in equity, and the judgment was passed. In consequence of the judgment all the Khojas used the Jamatkhana as common property. They obeyed the judgment until the 6th October last when a portion of the caste prevented a funeral party from performing the usual rites. The performance of these ceremonies is indispensible. This was the only occasion on which obstruction was caused. Since then the Jamatkhana is in possession of the Police, and consequently both sections of the caste use it. Witness considered it a wrong and an insult to be deprived of the right of performing the funeral ceremony at the Jamatkhana. Witness had no notice to attend the meeting of the 18th September. The meeting had no right to exclude the rest of the cast from attending the Jamatkhana. The Mookhees and Kamaria are appointed by the Settias and they act under the orders of the latter. The sanction of the Settias must be obtained for the purpose of holding Jamat meeting. Neither witness nor any of the Settias had been consulted by the Mookhee and Kamaria for holding the meeting of the 18th September. Almost all the Settias belong to the Dhurumsey Poonja party. No resolution is held valid unless assented to by the Settias. There is no prohibition to the performance of the funeral ceremony in the Jamatkhana, even if the party be expelled by the Jamat. The Mookhee and Kamaria have no right of expelling a Khoja from caste. The re-appointment of a Mookhee and a Kamaria must be confirmed by the Settias. The first and second defendants continued to act as Mookhee and Kamaria, owing to the influence of Aga Khan. The bond called the slavery bond was passed to Aga Khan in October 1861.

Cross-examined.—Formerly the Khojas looked upon Aga Khan as their God, but now they regard him as their *Peer* or saint. Aga Khan is not a Settia; he is acknowledged as a Saint. According to the judgment of Sir E. Perry, every Khoja has a right to use the Jamatkhana.

Re-examined.—The Aga Khan party proposed to Mr. Forjett to take charge of the Jamatkhana, and afterwards they had the imprudence to bring an action against him. The Sheeah Khojas acknowledge Aga Khan as their Saint, but not so the Soonees.

Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy, a Settia of the Khoja caste, remembered the judgment of Sir E. Perry in the Jamatkhana case. The judgment has since been acted upon, and no one was prohibited the use of the Jamatkhana until 6th October last. No portion of the caste has a right to exclude the other from using the Jamatkhana. The Settias assembled in a Jamat have the right of expelling a Khoja for breach of caste laws. The expelled Khoja has still a right to perform the funeral ceremony in the Jamatkhana. The exclusion of the funeral party from the Jamatkhana on the 6th October was totally unwarranted by caste rules and customs. Witness remembered the appointment of the first two defendants as Mookhee and Kamaria; they had made a written application to the Settias to be allowed to resign their situations. There was a meeting of the Settias and they proposed to accede to the application provided the Kamaria rendered his accounts. The Settias get their resolutions sanctioned by the Jamat. The Mookhee and Kamaria rendered no accounts and they were consequently removed from their appointments, and new ones appointed in their place.

Cross-examined.—The crier of the caste was sent round to give notice of the meeting held for appointing the new Mookhee and the Kamaria. It was attended by the Soonee party alone. Witness did not undertake to pay the expenses of the prosecution.

Re-examined.—The funeral ceremony must be performed in the Jamatkhana. The Settias have contributed large sums towards the expenses of the Jamatkhana. The application of the Mookhee and Kamaria was addressed to six Settias.

To the Court.—Witness and his party consider it a right to enter the Jamatkhana having retained to old faith and contributed towards the expenses of the building.

Mahomed Ibrahim, Naib of the Cazee of Bombay, has acted as Naib for the last thirty-eight years and during that time has been in the habit of performing marriage ceremony among the Khojas. He considers the Khojas as Soonees. To his knowledge, they have observed the Soonee doctrines. About a year and a half ago some of the Khoja's have turned Sheeahs and they do not come to the Cazee for marriage ceremony. Witness himself is a Soonee. The Soonees consider the Sheeahs to be erroneous in their belief.

Cross-examined.—He considers Soonee Khojas to be proper Mahomedans, and not the Sheeahs.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley for the defence contended that the act with which the defendants were charged did not come within the definition of the offence of holding an unlawful assembly under the Penal Code. The defendants were quite justified in prohibiting the funeral party from entering the Jamatkhana, for, they were acting in pursuance of the resolution passed unanimously by the whole Jamat, and they had a right to exclude the defaulters from enjoying the privileges of the Jamatkhana. It was a mere question of right to property, and if the opposite party were prevented from enjoying what they consider to be their right, the proper course for them was to have established their right by means of a civil action, instead of a criminal proceeding like the present. This was a bona fide dispute about property, and the framers of the Code never contemplated that such disputes should be tried as a criminal offence. The judgment of Sir E. Perry did not appear to have been violated by the defendants; it held the Jamatkhana exclusively to be the property of the Jamat. That being so, the Jamat had a right to exclude any person from its use, who did not observe the caste rules and customs. The learned counsel urged that the resolution unanimously passed at the meeting of the Jamat on the 18th September was a valid one, and binding upon the Dhurumsey Poonja party who were themselves to blame for resisting its effect. Under that resolution and under the rules of the caste, the defendants were quite justified in shutting the Jamatkhana against the funeral party who had dispossessed themselves of their rights; and there being no violence or criminal force or illegal measures resorted to by the defendants on the occasion, the charges, &c., are omitted against them must fall to the ground. Mr. Bayley called the following witnesses.

Peerbhoy Mahomed, a Khoja of Aga Khan party, remembered the meeting of the Jamat held on the 16th August last. He was present at the meeting. Notice was given to all the Khojas to attend the meeting. About twelve hundred people were present at the meeting. There were no Settias present. The object of the meeting was to devise measures for the regular payment of the fees. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The meeting was open to all the Khojas, whether Sheeahs or Soonees. Witness was present at the meeting of the 18th September. Notice was given to all the Khojas to attend the meeting. There were about a thousand Khojas assembled there. The resolutions were passed according to caste usages. Resolutions passed by a majority of the caste ought to be binding upon the rest. Witness is a Sheeah. About two years ago witness signed a paper by which he bound himself to become a Sheeah. All Khojas are Sheeahs. A proper Khoja ought to be a Sheeah. He has been a Sheeah from his birth.

Cross-examined.—The Khojas now professing to be Soonees were originally Sheeahs. He was married by the Cazee. The Cazee performs marriage ceremonies of both Soonees and Sheeahs. Since the last two or three years, Aga Khan's Moolla performs marriage ceremonies. At the meeting of the 16th August, a resolution was passed to the effect that a notice should be served upon the reformers to compel them to pay the fees, and in default to exclude them from the Jamatkhana. Any resolution passed by the Jamat in absence of any of the Settias are held valid. He did not remember a Jamat meeting being held in the absence of the Settias.

Noor Mahomed Thaver, crier of the Khoja Jamat said he went round with four other persons to the houses of all Khojas to invite them to the meeting of the Jamat on the 16th August. The resolutions passed at that meeting were binding on all. There were no Settias present at the meeting. Those out of the Jamat are also bound by the resolutions. He cried out at the doors of the houses of the Settias for summoning them to the meeting. Witness has been a Sheeah from his birth. He has signed a paper to Aga Khan. (Mr. Bayley here produced a book containing the bonds passed to Aga Khan by his followers.)

Cross-examined.—He cried out during the day time.

Vully Peer Mahomed, a Sheeah Khoja, said his ancestors belonged to the Sheeah sect. According to the caste usages, absent persons are bound by the resolution passed at a meeting of the Jamat. The resolution is binding upon the whole Khoja community.

Goolam Hoosein Munjee, a Khoja, said he has been a Sheeah from his birth. It is not true the Soonees were converted into Sheeahs last year. The Khojas are originally Sheeahs. He was present at the meeting of the Jamat on the 16th August. The whole community of Khojas were bound by the resolutions passed at that meeting. The Mookhee and Kamaria are bound to obey the orders of the Jamat.

Cross-examined.—The Jamat may pass resolutions, whether the Settias attend the meeting or not. Many meetings have been held without the Settias being present. He could not remember any such meeting.

Rajabhoy Heera, a Sheeah Khoja, said he made a declaration to Aga Khan professing himself to be a Sheeah. Formerly the marriage ceremony was performed by a Soonee, now it is performed by a Syed belonging to Aga Khan's party. No coercion was put to make the declaration. The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Jamat are binding upon the whole of the caste. Jamat means those assembled in the Jamat Khana.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Foreman of the Jury intimated that the jury did not wish to hear more evidence.

The Advocate General then replied to the evidence adduced for the defence.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence said, the defendants were charged with joining or being in or promoting an unlawful assembly, and it was in evidence that all the defendants, with the exception of Allurockia Soomar, assembled in a building called the Jamatkhana. If the defendants were in the building and if they refused entrance to the funeral party by closing the doors against them that would be an unlawful assembly, supposing that the party had a right to enter the building. But the main question was whether the funeral party or in other words the Dhurumsey Poonja party had a right to use the building for purposes of funeral ceremony. His Lordship had thrown out a suggestion that this question should be tried in a Civil Court, but as the case had proceeded so far, it was now for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the Dhurumsey Poonja party had or had not a right to the use of the Jamatkhana. If the Jury thought that the defendants with a knowledge of the prosecutor's right to the use of the building, resisted the latter in the enjoyment of that right in the manner proposed to by witnesses then they might find the defendants guilty; but if they (the jury thought that the defendants considered they had an exclusive right to the use of the building in pursuance of the resolution of the 18th September, and were justified in refusing admittance to the prosecutor and his party, and if resolution of the meeting was a valid one according to the law and usages of the caste, then the jury might acquit the defendants.

The jury retired to their room and returned about three quarters of an hour after with a verdict of *not guilty* for the first defendant, the Mookhee; and said that as to the rest of the defendants they were not agreed in their verdict.

His Lordship explained to the jury that if the caste law was too clear to admit of a doubt that the Dhurumsey Poonja party had a right to use the Jamatkhana after the meeting of the 18th September then they were to find the defendants guilty; but if otherwise to give the defendants the benefit of the doubt and acquit them.

The jury again retired and returned into Court immediately afterwards with a verdict of not guilty for all the prisoners.

His Lordship concurred in the verdict and discharged the jury with thanks in the name of the public for their labours during the Session.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this day, (Thursday) when a full Court will sit to hear the point reserved in the conspiracy case. We are requested to state that the attendance of jurors is not required any more, the business of the Sessions having terminated.

POONA.

POORUNDHUR is a model for the other military stations in India. The Canteen is opened in that fortunate locality daily from twelve to one o'clock, and from seven to eight. Only beer is issued—no spirits; and every man is allowed at each time of opening one pint and no more, as is described in the letter of our correspondent from that place. Surely this is enough for any reasonable man, and were this carried out in other stations

given them one-eighth of a share would be ample. The Law Commission confirms the provision of the Draft Code. With regard to marriage and divorce, concerning which the Parsis, to use the language of the Law Commission, had no law at all—every man doing that which seemed good in his own eyes, the Supplemental Code contain many provisions taken substantially from the English Divorce Act of 1858, and which have the general concurrence of the Law Commission. We are glad that the Parsi Law Association has proscribed bigamy. "Every Parsi who shall, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without such lawful divorcements from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860) for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife"—that is, "shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine." The grounds of divorce are, with one addition, the very same with those of the English Act of 1858. The additional ground is contained in the XXXth clause of the Amended Bill—"It shall be lawful for any Parsi wife to present a petition to the Punchayut of the proper domicile, praying that her marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery or fornication with any married or unmarried woman, not being a prostitute or courtezan." The Law Commission justly remark that this additional ground of the dissolution of the marriage tie "places the Parsi wife *pro tan to* in a more advantageous position than the Christian wife;" and we may add it cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the morals of the Parsi nation.

There are two points in the Supplemental Code against which the European members of the Law Commission justly protest. In that Code Section XII. runs as follows:—"The marriage of a Parsi with a person professing a different religion shall be void;" and in the following Section it is provided that marriage shall also be voidable in case a Parsi husband or wife should profess another religion after marriage. Though no one will blame the Managing Committee for their zeal on behalf of the Zoroastrian faith it cannot be expected that the British Indian Government will recognise differences of religious belief as a valid ground for rendering marriages voidable. The Law Commission pertinently remark that, "as long as the religious feelings of the Parsis retain their present force neither provision, if adopted, would be very likely to be called into operation; the preventive check supplied by such religious feelings may safely be trusted to this extent; but it would be a retrograde step in legislation to make the violation of such feelings the basis *per se* of an absolute avoidance or dissolution of the marriage contract." We trust these weighty words will produce their due effect on our Parsi friends, and induce them to erase the obnoxious clauses from their Code.

The other point in the Supplemental Code, to which the European members of the Law Commission have taken exception, is the sanction which it gives to infant marriages and betrothals. We need not say that we are of the same mind on this subject with the European members of the Commission. There is scarcely any doubt that the absurd custom of infant betrothals is foreign to the spirit of Zoroastrianism, and must have been borrowed by the Parsis from their Hindu neighbours. If an attempt is now to be made to return to the old customs and usages of their forefathers in Persia, why not shake off at once Hinduized Parsism? It cannot be questioned that baby-marriages and betrothals exercise a pernicious influence on the physique the intellect and the morals of a nation; and it is not too much to say that if the Parsis of to-day are not, like their pilgrim fathers, "fearless, valiant and athletic," the deterioration is to be ascribed, among other causes, chiefly to the prevalence of the unnatural custom of infant marriages. Could the more enlightened of the Parsis succeeded in persuading their ignorant and Hinduized brethren in asking Government to enact a legislative prohibition of infant marriages, a mighty impetus would be added to their progress in civilization and refinement.

At the Commission are unanimously of the opinion that the Parsis labour under "a social grievance which calls for a legislative remedy," the Indian Government will, we trust, enact the Parsi Code; and we should greatly rejoice if the Parsis themselves could agree to all the provisions contained in the Amended Bill of the Law Commission.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

(*From the Times, Feb.* 20.)

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, *Feb.* 17.

THE Polish insurrection is decidedly the topic of the hour, and much curiosity is felt as to the terms of the convention believed to be concluded between Russia and Prussia. Information on the subject was sought to be extracted from this Government by questions addressed on yesterday's Chamber to the President of the Council with respect to certain recent precautionary measures of the authorities of Posen, but the attempt failed, although adroitly enough made by Deputy Kantak. M. von Bismark read a guarded reply, which his colleagues, it is said, fearful lest his impetuosity should carry him too far were he left to his own unrestrained devices, had drawn up for him. Some of the German deputies, however, propose questioning him further to-morrow. What we learn on the subject from semi-official sources is little and vague, and a fine field is thus afforded to rumour and conjecture. One of last night's papers, connected with Government, points out that intervention has already begun, since Russian troops are allowed to cross the frontier, retaining their arms and receiving facilities and assistance from the Prussian authorities; but the same journal declares that the intention of sending Prussian troops into Russian territory exists only in the apprehensions of the partisans of Poland, and adds that such a step could hardly be taken on the basis of a mere convention, but must be the result of a regular treaty, of which nothing has yet been heard. On the other hand, M. Bismark, some think, in his great desire to foster complication, would be quite capable of risking an irregular and violent step, and then failing back upon the *fait accompli*. It lies not, however, in his power to do all that his wishes or his imagination may suggest. Unsupported by the Chamber, the people, or the press, he depends entirely on the King, whose clerk he *de facto* is, and without whose support he must instantly fall. It is understood to be His Majesty's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-General Alvensleben, who has just returned from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, who concluded the convention, in consequence of which a Prussian officer, Colonel Treskow, has left for Warsaw, while a Russian officer is to reside for the present in Berlin. Meanwhile an order issued by the Minister of Finance prohibits the export of arms and ammunition, lead, saltpetre, and the like, from Prussia into Russia and the kingdom of Poland. According to a report which obtains some credit, an article of the convention stipulates that Polish insurgents who may be driven to take refuge on Prussian soil shall after they have been disarmed, be delivered over to the Russian authorities. Only the most positive evidence should induce us to believe that a Prussian Government (even the present one) would thus constitute itself purveyor to the executioner and to Siberia. To refuse an asylum, or at least temporary security, to unhappy fugitives driven across the frontier by the Muscovite bayonets would indeed be inhuman and disgraceful, and it is impossible to believe that such cruelty can be contemplated.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* contradicts a report that England had made very energetic representations against Prussian intervention in Poland. Some said a protest, others a *casus belli*. There are people here who will swallow anything in the way of a *canard*. It appears to be also entirely unfounded that the Berlin Cabinet has communicated to foreign Powers the probability that two army corps will shortly be marched into Poland. The *Kreuz Zeitung* mentions the arrival in Silesia, hard by the frontier, of Russo-Polish emissaries. Considerable agitation is said to exist in West Prussia—the province of that name—and from Elbing news of a large seizure of arms. The telegraphic communication with Warsaw has been cut off on Russian territory. Two battalions of the 7th Pomeranian Regiment are being made up to 1,000 men each, and march with two batteries to watch the frontier between Thorn and Kulm.

Of the progress of the insurrection itself no news of very great importance has been received here since my last, but from various sources some interesting details may be gleaned. The insurgents have begun to publish printed sheets entitled *News from the Battle-field*. The first number announces their intention to make the public acquainted with the deeds of arms of the Poles, often misrepresented by the *Dziennik* and other Russian newspapers. Then follow accounts of the fights at Rawa and Wengrow, representing the losses of the Russians as considerable and those of the insurgents as trifling, but otherwise containing little that is not already known. A letter from Warsaw, unfavourable to the Poles describes the fear of the Revolutionary Committee as great and general, and adds that subscriptions for the national army are being everywhere collected, while the ladies prepare lint and render other assistance to the gray Sisters who betake themselves to the insurgents. Lukewarm patriots are incited to action, and the lower orders of the clergy are particularly active, preaching rebellion and giving absolution for all sins that have been or may be committed for the good of the national cause. The convents are open for the reception and fabrication of arms, and the priests assist in forwarding them when ready. The letter represents the sufferings of the rural districts and small towns as very great, both from the insurgents and from the Russian troops, and says that many large and small villages have been destroyed by fire. It adds that the peasants, who suffer most, are generally favourable to the Government. Frankowski, it appears, was really captured in the fight near Sandomir, but one account speaks of him as the youthful Polish hero, while another mentions his having a married daughter, which implies rather a contradiction. He is said to belong to one of the oldest noble families of Poland. The *Dziennik* of the 15th says that, on the 10th inst., Casimir Wolski, who had come from Italy, and Markiewicz, a former officer, who had led a band captured at Unieck, were shot at Nowogeorgiewsk by sentence of court-martial. A letter from Warsaw describes the Russian authorities there as living in great apprehension, and the garrison continually on the *qui vive*. There was a report of an insurrection to take place last Sunday, the 15th inst. "As soon as it is dark," says the letter:—

"All the superior officers residing in the city go, with their wives and families, to the citadel, there to pass the night, returning to their homes in the morning. So far as I know, their fears are unfounded; the outbreak does not seem so near at hand. Last night 500 conscripts from the citadel were put on board 10 small vessels, and sent off to the fortress of Modlin. Others remain in the citadel. Current reports of the fight at Siemiatyce describe it very differently from the official account, and speak especially of heavy losses sustained by the troops. During the whole of the first day Friday, the 6th inst, the insurgents kept up a murderous fire of musketry, and evacuated the place only early on Saturday. The Russians occupied it, butchered the greater part of the inhabitants, and burnt the town. Most of the cannon shots were directed against the mansion of General Panshawe, an old servant of the Russian Imperial family, and the building, in which a Hospital for the sick had been established, was totally demolished."

The first number of *News from the Battle-field*, dated the 10th of February, says, with reference to the action at Wengrow:—

"The enemy (Russians) lost 450 killed. We lost 130. The Russians occupied Wengrow, and plundered it, after destroying the greater part of it with cannon shot. They murdered unresisting inhabitants—women and old men. Their own dead they buried; ours they threw into a heap, and forbade their interment."

On the 14th inst., the men and horses of the Warsaw Fire Brigade were taken into the citadel. The men are nearly all Poles, and sure to join in any insurrection that might occur.

The latest accounts received in Paris of the Polish insurrections have come through Cracow, and are dated the 14th inst. They state that on the 8th inst, a Russian corps passing through town of Pulaway attacked the unarmed inhabitants with the bayonet as they were coming out of church after Divine service, and that a number of young men were put to death and several women and children wounded. The attack was the more unjustifiable as there was not an insurgent in the town. Among the victims was a gentlewoman named Gobhard and her husband, a man above 60 years of age. M. Oktinski, the Governor of the Polytechnic School, endeavoured to check the violence of the troops. He came out attired in his full-drees uniform, wearing several decorations, and requested the officer commanding the troops to put a stop to the carnage; but while he was speaking the veteran himself received several bayonet wounds. The Russian officer apologized on the ground that his men were excited with drink. The writer adds that it would be impossible to enumerate all the acts of murder and pillage which the Russian troops have inflicted on the unfortunate population. Since the burning of Wonchotzki the village of Bialeboze has suffered the same fate. Several copies of Russian despatches intercepted by the insurgents are circulated in Warsaw. The following is an extract from a diplomatic note addressed on the 4th of February by M. Tenbogorski, chief of the Diplomatic Chancery, to M. Oubril, the Russian Minister-Plenipotentiary at Berlin:—

"I add a few words to inform your Excellency that orders have been given to prepare the lodgings for the persons expected to-morrow from Berlin. While admitting the importance of their mission we cannot explain the motives. We are not in state of *pericultum in morte*. We are not reduced to the extremity of having need of a foreign army. For the present we ask nothing from Prussia but an incessant and active watch at the frontiers in order to prevent the insurgents from seeking a refuge in Prussia. We believe that a Prussian mission composed of three military men is calculated to give too great an importance to the events which are passing here. This mission might be quite as well performed by one of these gentlemen, and, if I mistake not, M. Tenbogorski has conceived an unfortunate idea in proceeding to Berlin. His presence has alarmed the Prussian Government, and he has painted the devil in blacker colours than he really is. I should feel obliged to you, Monsieur le Ministre, to send me a secret telegraphic despatch to-day, to give me the details and the motives of this proceeding."

M. Reich, an Aide-de-Camp of the King of Prussia, and Captain Verdi have arrived at Warsaw.

WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES.

THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

(*From the London Examiner, Feb.* 28.)

Supplementary Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.—Waterloo, the Campaign in France, and the Capitulation of Paris. Vol. X. Murray.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written about Waterloo,—or rather because of so much writing,—this final volume of the Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington will be read with even greater interest than any of its predecessors. We obtain now a clear insight into all the motives for that strategy which has provoked so much carping criticism, and receive the undoubted assurance that the Duke was fully prepared for every movement of the enemy, though his actual position on the 15th and 16th before the great battle,—a point on which M. Thiers lays so much stress,—was of necessity unknown. As early as the 30th of March, at which time he had not arrived in Belgium, though he reached the capital a week afterwards, a communication was addressed to him by Sir Charles Stuart, the British Minister at Brussels, informing him that the whole of Napoleon's disposable force was marching on the Belgian frontier; but it was not in affairs in France, or that moment, was also correctly set before him in private accounts received by Lord Castlereagh and himself from Paris, which also tended to strengthen his conviction that Napoleon's attempt would be desperate. A defensive campaign was not the Duke's original idea, his desire being to enter France without delay; but he was not disposed to do so before the Russian army appeared on the French frontier, believing that a partial check would be dangerous, and thinking that the enterprise ought not to be undertaken without such an overwhelming force as should, as far as possible, ensure success. No plan of campaign was, in fact, definitely settled at the period of the Duke's arrival in Brussels, the general idea, as we learn from a despatch written by Lord Harrowby to Lord Castlereagh,—being that the whole force should enter between the Rhine and the Sambre, the Prussians composing the centre, the Austrians the left, the British the right, the Russians chiefly as a reserve,—with a view of making it impossible for Napoleon to attack them in detail. Various causes, however, combined to prevent this attack, and with the strength at the disposal of the Prussian and British Commanders-in-Chief,—an excellent understanding being established between them, chiefly through the medium of the late Lord Hardinge,—the two armies were in the commencement of hostilities, "the eye" of the Duke's army,—to use an expression of Mr Kinglake in speaking of Mr Romaine at the battle of the Alma,—was Major-General Sir W. Dornberg, whose corps was stationed at Mons, the most outlying point in the direction of Paris from the Duke's head-quarters at Brussels; and the letters written by him from that place to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Military Secretary, left nothing untold of the movements of the enemy's troops. These would be gathered by many of his confidential persons whom he employed on this service. These letters, indeed, form quite an amusing feature of the present volumes, constant reference being made to "the man" or "men" who procured the necessary information.

The military conference held at Vienna by the representatives of the allied armies came to the unanimous decision, on the 22nd of April, not to assume the offensive against France until the 1st of June; but before that day arrived Napoleon's arrangements were so far advanced, that he was ready himself to take the field, and in a condition to commence that concentration of his troops which gave him the opportunity for which the allies had waited. It was, in fact, on the 1st of June that Marshal Soult's order of the day was issued, informing the French army that "a new career of glory" opened before it, and that the signal for the approaching struggle would immediately be given. During the next ten days accounts were sent in from General Dornberg, the Prince of Orange, and others, telling of great activity and various movements on the line within the French frontier between Lille and Avesnes, and reporting that the French army expected an order for immediate attack. Everything, therefore, indicated the nearness of hostilities, nor was the probable direction where they were likely to proceed a very doubtful matter, all the reports concurring in describing Maubeuge, which lies on the great high road between Laon and Charleroi, as the point of concentration. Indeed Sir W. Dornberg's to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, written on the afternoon of the 14th of June, expressly states the fact; "Toutes les troupes," says the secret intelligence which he forwards, "se concentrent sur Maubeuge et Beaumont." The attack on the Prussians in front of Charleroi and their evacuation of Binche were also known and communicated on the 15th, so that the accusation that the Duke was "surprised," save in the sense of not expecting what he had no data to believe, falls to the ground. So far, indeed, was this from being the case, that the Duke himself says, in his Memorandum on the battle of Waterloo,—written chiefly to correct the statements of the Prussian General Clausewitz,—that he "had known for some days of the augmentation of the enemy's force on the frontier, and even of the arrival of Buonaparte and the army; but he did not deem it expedient to make any movement, excepting for the assembly of the troops at their several alarm posts, till he should hear of the decided movement of the enemy." This information reached him "at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, and he was at Quatre Bras before the same hour on the morning of the 16th, with a sufficient force to engage the left of the French army." Of the battle of Quatre Bras nothing more need be said than that the "indecisive action," as M. Thiers calls it, was the "successful resistance," as the Duke says, of Marshal Ney,—and that the movements of the French on the 17th were not in pursuit, either of the British or Prussian armies, though the result of the battle of Ligny made it necessary for the Duke to fall back on Waterloo. But he did so, as well as his allies, in perfect order. Here are the Duke's own words:—

"As soon as the exact position of the Prussian army was ascertained, and the intentions of its General were known to the Duke of Wellington, he broke up from the position of Quatre Bras shortly before midday, in presence of the whole army of the enemy, without interruption or molestation, and ordered the march of the infantry of the army under his command to the ground front of Waterloo, with the exception of the light troops at the outposts, with which and the cavalry the Duke remained on the ground at Quatre Bras. The Duke saw throughout the day of the 17th the movements of the Prussian army upon the field of battle of the preceding day. No pursuit was made of the Prussian army or movement of any kind made by the French army till a late hour on the afternoon of the 17th." That the battle of Waterloo was fought on an understood principle between the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blücher, and that Napoleon had not succeeded in separating the Allied armies, appears from the same valuable document, wherein the Duke says that the communication between them was kept up "throughout the night of the 17th," and that "the cavalry of General Bulow's Prussian corps of Marshal Prince Blücher's army was on the ground in front of Ohain, through the defile between the positions of the two armies, at daylight on the morning of the 18th." The remainder of the Memorandum is little more than a modification of the Duke's original despatch of the 19th, though it gives emphasis to it in several passages, but towards the close there is a paragraph in defence of the Duke's strategy previous to the battle, which is worth citing. Convinced that the enemy ought to have attacked by other lines than by the valleys of the Sambre and the Meuse, and conceiving, even up to the last moment previous to the attack of the Duke's position at Waterloo, that an endeavour would be made to turn it by a march upon Hal, and having, moreover, given orders to his patrols of cavalry, on the nights of the 16th and 17th of June to observe particularly the enemy's movements towards Nivelles, the Duke says: "It might be a nice question for military discussion, whether Buonaparte was right in endeavouring to force the position at Waterloo, or the Duke of Wellington right in thinking that, from the evening of the 16th, Buonaparte would have taken a wiser course if he had moved to his left, have reached the high road leading from Mons to Bruxelles, and have turned the right of the position of the allies by Hal. It is obvious that the Duke was prepared to resist such a movement." Up to the very last moment it was a moot point with the Duke whether Napoleon might not shift the quarter whence he proposed his attack, for at three o'clock on the morning of the 18th, he wrote to Lady Frances Webster, telling her that he thought she ought to make her preparations for removing from Brussels to Antwerp, as the course of operations might oblige him to uncover the capitol for a moment and expose it to the enemy. Content with a brief, military statement of the leading facts of the battle by which "Buonaparte lost his empire for ever," the Duke had no sympathy with the gossiping tourists who professed to give what he withheld. Writing to Sir J. Sinclair, from Cambrai, on the 13th of April, 1816, he says:

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and is much obliged to him for the account of the defence of Hougoumont. The battle of Waterloo is undoubtedly one of the most interesting events of modern times, but the Duke entertains no hopes of ever seeing an account of all its details which shall be true. The detail even of the defence of Hougoumont is not exactly true; and the Duke begs leave to suggest to Sir John Sinclair that the publication of details of this kind which are not exact cannot be attended with any utility.

And again, about a fortnight later:

The people of England may be entitled to a detailed and accurate account of the battle of Waterloo, and I have no objection to their having it; but I do object to their being misinformed and misled by those novels called "Relations," "Impartial Accounts," &c.] &c., of that transaction, containing the stories which curious travellers have picked up from peasants, private soldiers, individual officers, &c. &c., and have published to the world as the truth. Hougoumont was no more fortified than La Haye Sahte; and the latter was not lost for want of fortifications, but by one of those accidents from which human affairs are never entirely exempt. I am really disgusted with and ashamed of all that I have seen of the battle of Waterloo. The number of writings upon it would lead the worlp to suppose that the British army had never fought a battle before; and there is not one which contains a true representation, or even an idea, of the transaction; and this is because the writers have referred as above quoted instead of to the official sources and reports.

To Mr Mudford, who had asked permission to dedicate a history of the battle to him, which the Duke declined, without being previously acquainted with its contents, he also writes, saying that more accounts have been published of "that transaction" than of any other that for many years had attracted public attention, and that "those who have written them have thought they possessed all the "necessary information for the purpose when they have conversed with a peasant of the country, or with an officer or soldier engaged in the battle;" and in another letter to the same gentleman he particularises an error, which prevails even up to the present moment, respecting the meeting after the battle between himself and Blucher. In this very volume General Gneisenau falls into the common mistake when he says: "Au milieu de la position occupée par l'armée Française, et absolument sur la hauteur, est située une ferme nommée la Belle Alliance. . . . C'est la que se rencontrèrent, dans l'obscurité, et par un heureux hasard, le Feld Maréchal Blucher et Lord Wellington, et qu'ils se saluerent mutuellement comme vainqueurs. En commémoration de l'alliance qui existe aujourd'hui entre les nations Anglaise et Prussienne, de la réunion des deux Armées, et de leur confiance réciproque, le Feld Maréchel a demandé que cette bataille postat le nom de la *Belle Alliance*." M. Thiers, who is always wrong, places the meeting "entre la Belle Alliance et Planchenois," and even the accurate Murray is not quite right, though he repudiates the farm-house. In the Handbook for that part of the field a description of Waterloo we find this passage: "It has been erroneously stated that Blucher met the Duke after the battle at La Belle Alliance; but the fact is, that he did not overtake the Duke till he was two miles beyond the field, at Maison Rouge or Maison due Roy, on the road to Genappe." Murray is nearer the mark, but has not quite hit it. Hear the Duke's own words! After adverting to "the falsehoods circulated through the medium of the unofficial publications with which the press has abounded," he continues;

Of these a remarkable instance is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blucher and me at La Belle Alliance, and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair on which I sat down on that farm house. *It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night at Genappe*; and anybody who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that *it could not be otherwise*. truth. I was not off my horse till I returned to Waterloo between eleven and twelve at night.

For more important rectifications of received history, and for the light thrown upon events of the greatest moment, this volume is of unappreciable value. It worthily crowns an unexampled series.

Business Announcements.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Effects, viz.:—

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
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SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

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A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire-arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knives, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsmen made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

Terms, contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs, as the premises are on the Rifle Butts practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen at the Fort, work or orders may be sent or left at Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN's, which will meet attention.

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Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills Tardeo.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of teaching, reviewing or examining special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without thought upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz.:—

White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
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Cardinibus Collapsing Jupon.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Barnouses.
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A leo on hand,

Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
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White and Colored Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Rich Colored Silk Dresses.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Gold Combs and Fancy Buckles.
Patent Friiling for Children's Dresses.
Embroidered and Plain French Cambric Handkerchiefs.

All requisites for Weddings and Mourning constantly in stock. All orders carefully and promptly executed.

N. B.—No notice can be taken of orders from Out-stations unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

18th March 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 10th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Teal, Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of handsomely Carved Blackwood Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, such as Round Tables, Chiffoneers, Bookstand, Sofas, Teapoys, Tenandby, Whist Table, Predieu, and other Chairs, a Brussels Carpet, 24 feet square, an Iced Glass Dessert Service, Glass, Crockery, &c. &c., Bengal Cots, Children's Cots, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washhand Stands, Presses, Cupboards, Tents, Dispense Articles, one second hand German Square Piano and some Oilman's Stores fresh from England, few dozen English Bottled Beer by Foster & Co., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned machinery of the S. S. *Scindian* as it lies at the Victoria Bunder.

One pair 100 Horse Power, Marine Engines by Scott, Sinclair & Co., Greenock; with spare Copper Pipes, Brasses, &c., and 2 nearly new Boilers.

SALE OF COTTON

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co. on account and risk of Shah Maljee Sewjee, 26 candies M ooltan Dhera Cotton and 46 small Docras of the same Cotton, in all about 36 candies.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beanjolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th April 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Glassware, Decanters, Vases, Bronze lamps, Bread Baskets, Cruet Frames, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Writing Tables, Dressing and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, &c.

Also, Several sets of Imitation Fruits, of best description. A case of Fancy Silk Lady's Parasols, of different colours. A number of fancy Coloured Paper Fans, &c. &c.

Also, on account and risk of Abdool Cader Farzoolabhoy, and by order of Alibhoy Abdool Currim.

A B
G 1 Case containing 453 Rolls of Wall Papers.

AN AUCTION SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, No. 27, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandas.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Shop, in Apollo Street, No. 27, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, all the valuable stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in Bottles and Pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, one hundred Cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Time Pieces and Clocks, Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

The above is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloths.
700 " " Madapollams.
600 " " Jaconets.
300 " " Domestics.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

An invoice of Perfumery by Price & Co., consisting of Real Old Brown Windsor Soap, Golden Hair Oil, concentrated Perfumes, fashionable Perfumes in fancy bottles, Nursery Toilet Violet Powder, Rose Powder, Cherry Tooth Paste, Shaving Cream in Glass Pots, Odonto Queens own do., Nursery Toilet Pomatum, Rose Oil, Marrow Oils, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

Bombay, 9th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Rooms, comprising Grey and White Piece Goods, Twists, Hats, Argand Lamps, Beers in Quarts, &c. &c.

23 Pieces of Horrock's Longcloth, Marked A.
36 " Do. do. " M O.
30 " Do. do. " M H.
10 " Do. do. " M O.

The above Pieces are slightly damaged.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 9th instant, at the Musjid Bunder, 116 Bags of Damaged Bengal Sugar.

B
H 48 Bags of Sugar.

A
H 31 do.
H 1.20 do.
H 2.18 do.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. R. TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Unclaimed Goods such as European and Native Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Copper, Brass and Iron Pots, empty Sodawater and other Bottles, Boxes, Numda, Cotton and Paper Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, EXCELLENT WINES, &c., AT CUMBALLA, BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Cumballa, Breach Candy, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., of A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., the same comprising Dinsome Plate and Gold Dinner Service for 12, a very handsome Dessert ditto for 12, Breakfast ditto, for 6, Glass Ware, Rich Crystal Cut Candlesticks with Drops and Shades, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet Frames, Plated Forks, Fish Knife and Fork, Waiter, Table Cutlery, Moderator Lamps, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Card and Ladies Writing Tables, Dining ditto for 12, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room Chairs, Arm and Folding ditto, embroidered Settee, Side Board, elegantly Carved Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Minie Elephant Rifle, a Monte-Christo Rifle, two Cottage Pianos, Musical Boxes, a few dozen of excellent Sherry, Toilet Vinegar, a Timepiece, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Property, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Captain J. YOUNG, I.N., the same comprising a set of Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Silver Waiters, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, a set of Silver Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Side, Sofa, and Dining Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Music Stands, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a Bagatelle Table, a Race Game, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Cutlery, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of Bay Horses, and Harness.

1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday next, the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriage Horses, &c. of F. D. Faithfull, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on or after the 15th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th April 1863.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Cables, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.:—

Gentlemen's